

WILL CLOSE PORTS TO SHIP "TRUST"

Drastic Fines and Abrogation of Mail Contracts Other Remedies Urged by House Committee in Unanimous Report of Bill.

MONOPOLY OF SEA DEFIED

Arrogance of Foreign Combinations Controlling Bulk of American Trade Condemned in Humphrey Measure Designed to Aid Sherman Law.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, May 1.—Challenging the "impudent and defiant attitude" of foreign steamship combinations, the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries made a unanimous favorable report to-day on the Humphrey bill, which closes the ports of the United States to all vessels whose owners have been adjudged guilty by any court of a violation of the Sherman law. The Humphrey bill was prepared under the direction of the Department of Justice and is a definite step toward the curbing of the foreign steamship monopoly. The committee report says:

"This country will not have one law for our own people and another for the foreigner that does business in this country."

The House committee declares that the illegal foreign shipping combination, by pools and agreements, controls more than 90 per cent of the overseas trade of the United States. The combination is accused of rebating, of throttling all competition with "fighting ships," which temporarily lower rates to ruin competitors, and of openly defying the laws of the United States.

"The foreign steamship combinations carrying our overseas trade," continues the report, "are the most complete monopolies in the world. Being monopolies, their rates are unjust and oppressive. These combinations unjustly levy millions on American commerce. To a great extent they have destroyed our foreign trade, not only by exorbitant freight rates but by discrimination against us in all the ports of the world in favor of the products of their own country."

Provides a \$25,000 Fine.
A fine of \$25,000 is provided against any trust owned ship which attempts to clear a port of the United States. Detailing the need for legislation to enable the Department of Justice effectively to cope with the foreign shipping "trust" and to dissolve, under the Sherman law, the illegal combinations, the report says:

"In order to make it perfectly plain in case of an adjudication that an unlawful combination of ship owners exists in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, a dissolution of that combination may be effectually secured by prohibiting all entry and clearance privilege until the combination is dissolved. This bill makes it unlawful for such vessel or vessels to so enter or clear until the court shall find that the unlawful combination has been dissolved, and imposes a penalty upon the vessel which makes entry or clearance in violation of the provisions of such decree."

"It also authorizes and directs the Postmaster General to cancel any contract for carrying the ocean mails upon satisfactory evidence to him that any vessel performing such service under contract at the time of performing service is owned, operated or controlled by any party to such unlawful combination."

Challenge to "Shipping Trust."
In characterizing as impudent the attitude of the "shipping trust," the report ends with the following vigorous challenge to the foreign steamship companies:

"They admit that they openly violate our law. Their answer to these charges is that what they do is legal in their country; that they do not believe in the laws of our country, or have any respect for them, and they ask this question: 'We are foreign ships belonging to foreign corporations, and owe allegiance to a foreign government, and if we do not choose to obey your laws what are you going to do about it?'"

This bill is an answer to this impudent and defiant question. We are to-day in a most humiliating condition. Our ships have practically disappeared from the sea. Our commerce is at the mercy of foreigners. They dictate the terms upon which it is carried, and openly violate our laws. It is not conceivable that this government stands helpless before this giant foreign monopoly."

PLEADS TO GO TO JAIL

Milwaukee "Man of Mystery" Seeks Solace in Confinement.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Milwaukee, May 1.—Leonard Schefferling, age thirty-two years, was sentenced to the House of Correction for ninety days in the district court this morning at his own request.

Behind this sentence is a life tragedy, which he refuses to reveal to any one. Other than to admit that some circumstance prompted him to make his plea for a sentence, Schefferling would not take the judge into his confidence and relate the incident which has imbued him with a desire to shun the world.

"I have money and have clothes, but I want to"—the man began, but he did not finish the sentence.

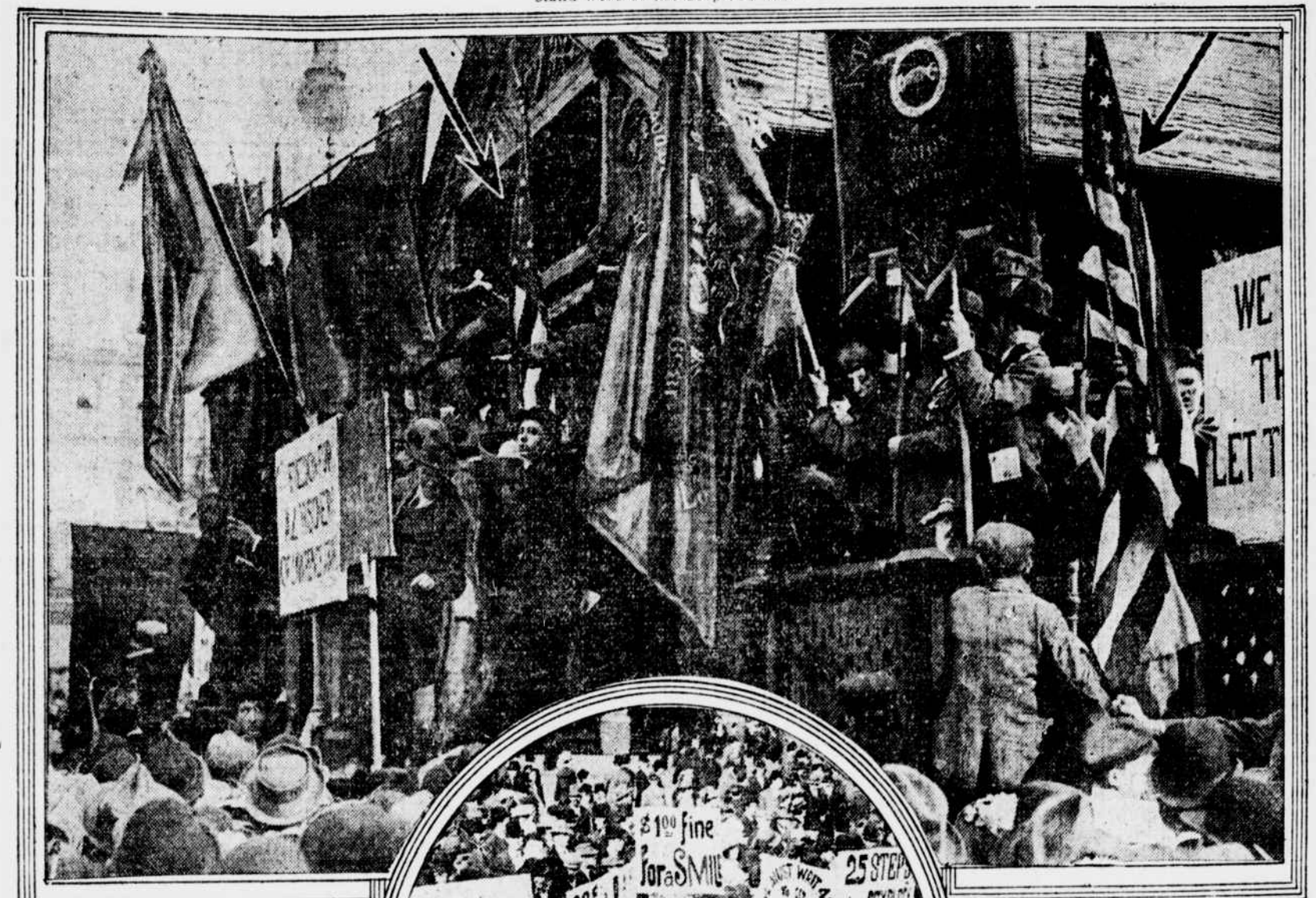
"What you want is society and entertainment to forget your thoughts," observed the judge.

"I have tried that, but it won't do," Schefferling answered. "If I am forced to stay in a place for ninety days I know I will be all right. You, above others, will do me an act of kindness to sentence me."

He admitted his name is not Schefferling and that he does not live in Milwaukee.

SPEAKERS' STAND AT THE SOCIALIST MEETING IN UNION SQUARE.

The two American flags were torn down by a group of anarchists who invaded the meeting and caused a small sized riot. The other flags and banners on the stand were of the deep red hue.



SENDS CAB INTO CURB, BUT SAVES WOMAN

Chauffeur's "Fares." Two Women and a Child, Are Thrown to the Street.

HE LOSES SEAT; IS BRUISED

Injured Women Passengers Become Hysterical, but the Cause of the Trouble Quietly Disappears.

Quick action by John Sheridan, a chauffeur, saved one woman from injury, perhaps from death, last night, though not without endangering his own safety and that of three passengers.

As it was two women and a seven-year-old child, occupants of the automobile driven by Sheridan, were thrown out of his car, but all escaped with minor bruises about the hands and face. Sheridan received a few hard knocks and the woman who was responsible for the accident got away uninjured before any one could get her name.

It all happened at Broadway and Liberty street at 7:40 o'clock. Sheridan was taking the passengers to the South Ferry. As he neared Liberty street he saw an elderly woman making her way from the east to the west side of the street and tooted the horn several times. She paid no attention to it.

Only a few feet now separated the machine and the woman. In the mean time, however, Sheridan had slowed down his car. When he realized that she had either become confused or else did not hear his warning it was too late to stop the car, so in order to avoid running her down he sent the machine into the curb.

Despite the fact that the car was going slowly, the crash was sufficient to throw the occupants out. The machine was wrecked. In falling out of the car the child landed on the women, thus escaping injury.

Patrolman David J. Twomey, of the Greenwich street station, sent in a call to the Hudson Street Hospital. The women were hysterical when they were placed in the ambulance, and it was at first believed they were seriously injured.

When they were revived at the hospital they said they were Mrs. M. Pergor, of No. 130 Dongan street, West Brighton, Staten Island; Mrs. Mabel Kennard, of No. 630 Henderson avenue, West Brighton, Staten Island, and Adeline Craig. After being treated by Dr. Russell they were able to go home.

According to Sheridan, the two women and the child got into his taxicab at 24th street and Broadway and asked him to drive them to the South Ferry. The woman who caused all the trouble had ample time to get away, but apparently becoming confused, Sheridan said, she stopped suddenly in the middle of the street. There was only one thing left for him to do, he added, and that was to run the car into the curb.

KEEPS HAT ON IN COURT

Letter Carrier Says It's the Rule—Postmaster Disagrees.

C. J. McGuire, a letter carrier, entered the Yorkville court yesterday with a special delivery letter, and, despite the injunction of the court attendants and the presence of Magistrate Breon, refused to take off his hat. "I am only obeying orders. I am not allowed to take off any part of my uniform while on duty," was his stolid reply in turn to attendants, clerks and finally Magistrate Breon.

The addressee of the special delivery letter was not there, and McGuire was informed that he would have to call in the men's night court. He started to walk out, when Magistrate Breon called after him, jocularly: "He sure you keep your hat on when you go into the night court."

McGuire turned back and repeated for the fifth or sixth time: "I am only obeying orders. I am not allowed to take off any part of my uniform while on duty."

Postmaster Morgan said last night that no such rule existed in the Post-office Department.



SOME "OPINIONS" DISPLAYED IN THE PARADE.

War Photographs

See announcement page 7 to-day's Tribune, for the Greatest Offer of the Year

CRITICISES TAFT'S LETTER

"Daily Mail" Calls One on Reciprocity Plot Against Canada.

London, May 2.—Under the caption, "Taft's Plot Against Canada," "The Daily Mail" comments editorially on President Taft's letter to Theodore Roosevelt concerning reciprocity with Canada. It says:

"Englishmen will ask themselves what wrong the British Empire has done to the United States that the American government should deliberately set to work to plot the absorption of the splendid Dominion, of which our nation is so proud. At best it is an unfriendly act. Mr. Taft's letter proves how serious was the danger and how warmly we should congratulate the Canadian people on the insight and determination which enabled them to escape it."

SAVED BY HOLDING ON

Boy Seizes Auto Bumper and Escapes Injury.

Five-year-old Frederick Dreile, of No. 4358 Park avenue, The Bronx, saved his life last night by seizing the bumper rod of a large automobile in front of which he had run. He was carried, clinging to the bumper, three blocks before his presence there was noticed. When examined later at the Fordham Hospital he was found to be uninjured, although when taken off of the bumper of the machine he was dazed from fright.

The lad was playing in front of his home, when he started to cross the street and ran directly in front of a large touring car, driven by its owner, Harry Cleveland, of No. 2183 Washington street. Cleveland thought that the boy had got out of the way of his machine, but at 1823 street, three blocks away, Patrolman Collins called to him, saying a boy was hanging on in front. Cleveland stopped and Frederick was taken off.

Neither the policeman nor Cleveland could find anything the matter with the little fellow, but to make sure an ambulance was called and he was removed to the Fordham Hospital.

WOMEN BRAVE SEA AGAIN

Three Titanic Survivors to Sail June 6, One to Wed.

St. Louis, May 1.—Mrs. Edward S. Robert, her daughter, Miss Gertrude Madill, and her niece, Miss Elizabeth N. Allen, who were among the survivors of the Titanic disaster, have planned to sail for England on June 6 on the Baltic. Miss Allen is to marry Dr. James Monnell, a London physician.

GENERAL BRUSH RETIRES.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
San Francisco, May 1.—The active service of Brigadier General Daniel H. Brush as an officer of the United States army ended yesterday, and he left to-day, with Mrs. Brush, for their new home in Baltimore. He will be succeeded in command of the Department of California by Brigadier General W. S. Schuyler, who is due to arrive here from the mounted service school at Fort Riley, Kansas, early in June.

Angostura Bitters originated 1821, an old friend, an effective Spring tonic.—Advt.

CHURCH BUILT IN A DAY

Methodists Start It in Morning and Occupy It at Night.

Spartanburg, S. C., May 1.—A church, not a stone or stick of which was standing at sunrise this morning, is being worshipped in to-night by a congregation that fills the building and overflows into the street.

It had been announced by the members of Bethel Methodist Church that they would erect a building in one day. There were those who doubted, but when more than two hundred workmen, well organized, gathered at the site this morning it became apparent that the undertaking would be accomplished.

It is estimated that five thousand persons visited the place during the day. Motion picture machines photographed the crowds and the building at every stage of its erection. The building stands to-night completed, painted, papered, carpeted and furnished throughout.

TAKES 7 TO QUELL GREEK

Stabbed Wrong Man and Was Going to Search for Enemy.

Louis Bumbell lives at No. 125 West 29th street, and in the same house with him resides Fred Salmino. According to the story which the Greek told, Salmino hit him over the left eye with a tin can and then fled. Bumbell followed to Sixth avenue and 31st street, where the Italian Hellenic made a lunge at his fleeing adversary, and together two bodies struck the ground. Bumbell had pulled a knife in the race, and he used it with telling effect on the neck and face of his enemy.

But when Patrolman Palmer, with the help of Private Raymond Powers, of the Ordnance Department, Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, pulled him from his victim it was discovered that the victim was not Salmino at all, but Abraham Marcus, a tailor, of No. 255 Avenue A, who had displayed a little too close interest in the chase. Both men were hustled to the station, where Marcus made a charge of felonious assault against the Greek. Bumbell, with that the man who had offered him the insult of a tomato can had escaped, started to leave the station to continue his interrupted pursuit. It was then that the services of seven men were required to slip a pair of handcuffs on Bumbell and chain his hands together behind his back.

ANOTHER FATAL ARMY DUEL

Staff Surgeon Kills Lieutenant in Germany.

Rastatt, Germany, May 1.—Lieutenant Springer was killed to-day in a revolver duel by Staff Surgeon Bruening. Both officers were attached to the 13th Field Artillery Regiment.

This is the second fatal duel between army officers within a fortnight and follows closely the heated Reichstag debates, which bitterly arraigned the custom upheld by the Emperor, which compels aggrieved officers to fight or resign.

Bretton Woods Hotel, White Mts., N. H., The Mt. Pleasant, The Mt. Washington, Booking rep., 1180 E-way; tel. 4748 Mad. Sq.—Advt.

THE FLAG TORN DOWN, RESCUED BY WOMAN

"Too Good to Wave Over Such a Mob," She Says, When Anarchists Raid Socialists.

RANK AND FILE APPLAUD

Small Band of Industrial Workers of the World from Lawrence Overcomes Marchers in Union Square.

Socialism's big day was ruined yesterday by wild-eyed anarchy. American flags were torn down and red banners of the nihilists were hoisted by the dozen in their places, while anarchist oratory of the brimstone variety was poured into the ears of fifty thousand socialists, who cheered it as delightedly as though it were the "safe and sane" socialist talk they had come to hear.

But the leaders of the annual May Day parade of the Socialist party tore their hair and chewed their beards and stamped their feet, all to no avail. Then they tried to take the anarchists by the neck and throw them out, but that did not work, either. In despair, Edward F. Cassidy, who had intended to be chairman of the speaking, declared the whole thing adjourned. But the flow of anarchy went on just the same. "This is not socialism—this is not socialism!" he and his part of the crowd yelled; but that neither stopped the talk of the reds nor stemmed the applause of the socialist crowds.

Charge on Speakers' Stand.

It all happened in Union Square, as the climax of an afternoon of May Day marching by the Socialist party. According to the plan the wind-up of the annual celebration was to consist of speeches delivered in half a dozen languages from the porch of the cottage in Union Square. But when the fifty thousand marchers surged about the speakers' stand at the end of their parade to listen to these speeches a small band of Industrial Workers of the World from Lawrence fought their way through the surging ranks with a banner at their head bearing the legend in Italian "Terror is a dynamite," with the accent on dynamite.

"Down with the American flag!" they yelled. "Down with that flag!"

"No, no! We are American socialists!" cried those who were in official possession of the speakers' stand. "That flag will stay!"

"What shall we do? What shall we do?" was the question, however, they were asking nervously among themselves as they saw the frenzied faces and clashing hands of those fifty men from Lawrence clamoring about the cottage.

"Shall I take the flag down?" said Bernard Lowe, the standard bearer, with a quivering voice.

"No!" yelled Mrs. Frank MacDonald, wife of the editor of "The Call," "leave that American flag up!"

"Down with it! Down with it!" the anarchists yelled, and before the socialists knew just what struck them half a dozen of the "reds" clambered up over the railing of the porch and tore the flag down. Then they took charge of the meeting and had things all their own way. Their faces, only a moment before working wildly with passion, became wreathed with smiles of triumphant satisfaction as they realized that six of them had beaten fifty thousand socialists.

Leaders Retire for Conference.

The socialists on the speakers' platform tried to pull them down by rough and tumble tactics, and for a few moments there was a whirlwind of fist fighting, swearing and yells, in which the shrieks of women mingled with the cries of the men. But anarchy still held the stand, and the socialists drew back for a hurried conference.

"What shall we do now?" the would-be chairman, Edward F. Cassidy, asked, helplessly.

"Declare this meeting adjourned," replied Mrs. MacDonald.

"The meeting is adjourned!" Cassidy

Continued on second page, third column.

ODD TANGLE AFTER BAY STATE PRIMARY

Taft Wins Preference, Roosevelt the Delegates, but Colonel Asks Friends to Follow People's Will.

THEY REFUSE AND THEN WEAKEN

Agree Finally That Each of the Eight At-Large Shall Act as He Sees Fit—Ex-President Declares for Principle of "Square Deal," and Reiterates Idea.

Massachusetts faces a situation without precedent in her political history as the result of the primaries held on Tuesday to select delegates to the national party conventions and to express the preferences of the voters as to Presidential candidates.

The Republican primaries resulted in the election of eight delegates-at-large pledged to Mr. Roosevelt, while Mr. Taft was declared the choice of the party for the Presidential nomination by a majority of 3,655.

Counting the delegates-at-large for Roosevelt, the two candidates each carried eighteen delegates.

The success of the Roosevelt ticket for delegates-at-large was due to the independent candidacy of one man, who had himself put on the ticket by petition as "pledged to Taft." His name appeared above the eight Taft candidates, and thousands of Taft men voted for the whole nine candidates, thus causing their ballots to be thrown out as invalid.

When Mr. Roosevelt learned this he issued a statement admitting that Mr. Taft was the choice of the Massachusetts Republicans for the nomination and calling upon the Roosevelt delegates-at-large to obey the party will and vote for Taft in Chicago. He was, he declared, fighting for a principle, and he believed that "a square deal" required the delegates to support Taft.

The Roosevelt delegates-at-large at first jointly declared they would not accept the colonel's advice. Later they reconsidered their action and decided to leave each of the eight to act as he might see fit.

Taft men declared they would, if necessary, carry the matter into the national convention, claiming admission of their delegates-at-large on the ground that the Massachusetts voters had decided in favor of Taft without the shadow of a doubt.

Boston, May 1.—After two conferences to-day the eight Roosevelt delegates-at-large elected at the primaries yesterday to the Chicago convention, decided not to take any joint action on the attitude adopted by Colonel Roosevelt in releasing them from obligation to vote for him, but to leave each delegate free to act as he sees fit.

A statement issued late to-night by Matthew Hale, chairman of the Roosevelt committee, says:

"In view of the complicated political conditions following our state primary, I decided to call a meeting of the eight delegates-at-large, to discuss the situation. I had not then heard anything about Colonel Roosevelt's statement regarding the delegates-at-large. The delegates who assembled here had not, I believe, seen the newspaper accounts of the colonel's statement.

"With the knowledge on the part of each delegate that he had been elected fairly and squarely by a large majority over the Taft delegates, it was the unanimous opinion that they should stand together and vote for Roosevelt. Consequently, a joint statement to this effect was signed by each delegate present.

"Later in the day, and after carefully considering the position so forcefully taken by Colonel Roosevelt, the situation was again talked over with the delegates, and they decided to take no joint action, but to rescind their agreement and leave each individual delegate free to determine for himself his responsibility to his constituents, and to act accordingly."

The situation is acknowledged by party leaders of both sides to be without parallel in the political history of the Commonwealth.

Although the Republicans of the state selected President Taft as their candidate for renomination by a majority of 3,655 over Colonel Roosevelt at the Presidential preference ballot, at the same time they elected by a decisive vote the entire slate of eight delegates-at-large pledged to the ex-President. Colonel Roosevelt obtained ten more delegates in the district elections, and President Taft carried nine districts, so that Taft and Roosevelt each has eighteen delegates from the state to the national convention.

A somewhat similar situation was created on the Democratic side. Speaker Champ Clark, who had no pledged delegates on the ticket, won a two to one victory over Governor Wilson in the Presidential preference contest. At the same time delegates-at-large pledged to Governor Foss of Massachusetts were elected to attend the Baltimore convention, though the name of Governor Foss did not appear in the Presidential preference column.

Roosevelt followers have announced their intention of asking a recount in the 8th District, while the Taft men will do the same in the 9th, on account of the closeness of the vote.

A contest which the managers of the Taft campaign promise to carry to the very doors of the national convention if necessary is threatened as a result of the independent candidacy of Frank Seiberlich, of Boston. Mr. Seiberlich was not on the regular slate of Taft delegates, but had his name entered on the ballot as an independent, pledged to Taft. The name was placed immediately above the list of eight delegates-at-large, also pledged to President Taft, so that many voters following down the column crossed the name of Seiberlich as well as the eight others pledged to Taft, thus making nine names.

On the ground that this marking invalidated the ballot, hundreds of votes were thrown out by counters in cities and towns all over the state, the number running as high as 800 and 400. It is stated, in New Bedford, Gloucester and Lynn.

Taft managers hold that the loss to the Taft ballot was so heavy from this cause that the President would have

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